

fish, the large species of *Gadus*, or other voracious and well-armed inhabitants of the sea. Lastly, as a *Bucephalus* has also been met with in the livers of *Paludine*, and *Gasterostoma* in the intestines of the pike, the eel, and other fishes, and even of the duck, I cannot help thinking that the freshwater species belonging to this group of Trematodes are more numerous than has hitherto been thought. The differences mentioned above between the marine *Bucephalus* of the ocean and that of the Mediterranean may also perhaps acquire greater value when a complete and comparative study of these animals has been made.—*Comptes Rendus*, August 17, 1874, vol. lxxix. p. 485.

Note on the Enemies of Diffugia. By J. LEIDY.

Prof. Leidy remarked that in the relationship of *Diffugia* and *Amœba* we should suppose that the former had been evolved from the latter, and that its stone house would protect it from enemies to which the *Amœba* would be most exposed. The *Diffugia* has many enemies. I have repeatedly observed an *Amœba* with a swallowed *Arcella*, but never with a *Diffugia*. Worms destroy many of the latter, and I have frequently observed them within the intestine of *Nais*, *Pristina*, *Chaetogaster*, and *Æolosoma*. I was surprised to find that *Stentor polymorphus* was also fond of *Diffugia*, and I have frequently observed this animalcule containing them. On one occasion I accidentally fixed a *Stentor* by pressing down the cover of an animalcule-cage on a *Diffugia* which it had swallowed. The *Stentor* contracted and suddenly elongated, and repeated these movements until it had split three fourths the length of its body through, and had torn itself loose from the fastened *Diffugia*. Nor did the *Stentor* suffer from this laceration of its body; for in the course of several hours each half became separated as a distinct individual.—*Proc. Acad. Sci. Philad.* 1874, p. 75.

On the Colour of the Kittens of the Species of Cats (Felidæ).

By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

The British Museum received a very young specimen of a jaguar from M. Verreaux in 1860, labelled *Leopardus onca*, Mexico. The body and head are $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, the tail $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. It is of a nearly uniform brown colour, without any indications of darker spots. The head, neck, and front of throat are rather paler than the rest of the body, the hinder part and the feet being rather darker. The upper lip is whitish, with a spot on each side of the front, just under the nostrils. It is somewhat like the young of the hunting leopard (*Gueparda guttata*) in the British Museum, described and figured P. Z. S. 1867, t. xxiv., but very different from it.

The young leopard, or panther (*Leopardus varius*), which was born in the Zoological Gardens, has, like its mother, numerous spots or roses on all parts of the head, body, and limbs; but the tail is